

# Allies Capture Four Somme Villages

## LAWYER SLAIN RIDING WITH GIRL IN PARK

D. P. Dilworth Shot  
in Van Cortlandt—  
Bandits Blamed.

## ROBBERS FAIL TO TAKE SPOILS

Companion Says She Saw  
Victim Battle with  
Hold-Up Men.

Dwight P. Dilworth, a Manhattan attorney, whose home is at 393 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J., was shot and killed last night when his automobile stalled on the Golf Links Road, in Van Cortlandt Park. Although the road is the main thoroughfare through the park and is travelled at night by scores of automobiles, the two men who did the shooting escaped. With Dilworth was Miss Mary McNiff, living at 102 West Seventy-fifth Street. The attorney had known her family for years, she told the police, and had done legal work for them. He called for her at 6 o'clock, and after driving through Westchester they came in a roundabout way to Van Cortlandt Park.

### Girl's Story Incoherent.

Miss McNiff was too hysterical to tell a coherent story, and Inspector Gray, Deputy Police Commissioner Scull and other police officials questioned her for hours at the Kingsbridge station. It was a little after 9 o'clock, she thought, and they were just north of the fourth tee.

Dilworth drove slowly, his headlights playing strange tricks with his eyesight on the macadam road. Suddenly two men sprang into the glare of light and levelled revolvers at the pair in the car. They wore cloth caps and threw their left arms over their faces to shield their eyes from the fierce rays of the headlights.

### Shot's Follow Command.

"Throw up your hands!" cried one of the two.

Four shots followed the order in rapid succession. So quickly did the bullets succeed the command that Miss McNiff has no idea whether her companion obeyed the order or whether his refusal led to the firing.

Without glancing behind her to see whether the highwaymen were robbing their victim or had fled, Miss McNiff fled down the road. Autos were travelling the road in reassuring numbers and for several minutes Miss McNiff stood beside the road trying to signal one of them with her handkerchief. Answering waves and an occasional laugh were her only response.

She is twenty-five years old and under the stress of the moment a sprint of half a mile or so had no terrors for her. Her only desire was to get away from that spot where people laughed at her.

### Three Bullets Hit Victim.

Three of the four shots had struck the lawyer. One shattered his jaw, entering at the point of his chin and two penetrated his breast. He was dead, but an ambulance surgeon was summoned to make sure that nothing could be done.

The highwaymen had not finished their job. Although the attorney's fingers sparkled with gems, not one of them had been disturbed. In his pocket was a wallet containing a considerable sum of money.

Miss Mary V. McNiff, according to the directories, is the proprietor of the Nuvak Company, dealers in exotics, at 225 Fifth Avenue. She lives with a family of the name of Corwin in an apartment house at the 75th Street address.

### Lawyer Resists Bandits.

The men stepped from the bushes behind the road, she said, and Dilworth, who was out of the car at the moment, stepped toward them. Apparently taking his movement for an attempt to resist them, one of the three fired. The lawyer flinched at the shot, she said, but continued to advance. The men retreated before him, and when they had retired beyond the range of the headlights, she stepped forward. Dilworth returned to her line of vision, she said, walking backward. He stepped slowly and carefully. She was unable to comprehend the significance of the act, when he suddenly slipped down beside the road. The police are at a loss to understand how the highwaymen could have

## Shackleton Rescues His Marooned Men



LIUTENANT SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

Twenty-two, Left on Elephant Island in April with Five Weeks' Provisions, Lived in Ice Cave—Party Reaches Chili.

Punta Arenas, Chili, Sept. 3.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest H. Shackleton has rescued the members of his Antarctic expedition, who were marooned on Elephant Island.

Shackleton returned here to-day with his men aboard the rescue ship Yelcho. All are well.

It was on April 24 that Shackleton set out from Elephant Island in a 22-foot boat, fitted with sledge runners, leaving twenty-two men of his expedition behind him. The men he left behind had five weeks' provisions; their only shelter was an ice cave; night and day gales swept the bleak shores, so that any one leaving the shelter had to crawl on hands and knees.

Yet those who were to stay thought

themselves to be the longer lives. Re-

turned the boat's crew was a stretch of 750 miles of Antarctic Ocean, on which cruised great ice packs. It seemed impossible that the fragile craft should survive the voyage.

### Boat Reaches Station.

It was done. Heavy with ice and filled with haggard men, so frost-bitten that few of them could crawl up the beach, Shackleton's boat made the whaling station at South Georgia. As soon as he had reached civilization the commander set about the rescue of his comrades.

As the weeks passed and ship after ship was driven back crippled, Shackleton's fears grew. Inspired by hope, he believed his companions might have survived, but they had every reason

to believe otherwise.

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## ATTACK OF IMAGINARY FOE IS FATAL TO BOY

Father Finds Young Stage  
Driver's Body in Barn.

The bandits approached, and Russell Sherwood, driver of the stage, stood up to lash his horses, when he caught his foot under the iron foot-

—James Sherwood, a commission merchant, went to the barn at the rear of his residence, at 450 River Street, Passaic, last night, to see why his twelve-year-old son, Russell, had not come to supper. He found the boy's body suspended from a set of harness hanging from a beam.

According to the father, the boy often played on the wagon seat, with the aid of the janitor, captured the man, and compelled him to drive them to the station in a taxicab he had left standing across the street. He gave him the name of Francis P. Ryan, a chauffeur, of 504 West 172d Street, and was locked up on a charge of burglary.

## CAUGHT, TAKES POLICE IN A TAXI TO STATION

Chaufeur Held for Burglary  
Gives Patrolmen a Free Ride.

Mrs. Cornelia Pond, who lives on the top floor at 208 West 105th Street, telephoned the West 100th Street station yesterday that she had seen a man climb down the fire escape past her window and enter the apartment of a Mrs. Stern, who is out of town.

Patrolmen Peirazzo and Vachieda, with the aid of the janitor, captured the man, and compelled him to drive them to the station in a taxicab he had left standing across the street. He gave him the name of Francis P. Ryan, a chauffeur, of 504 West 172d Street, and was locked up on a charge of burglary.

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## WILSON SIGNS 8-HOUR BILL; HURRIES WEST

Pauses Only Three  
Hours in Capital on  
Way to Kentucky.

## NO CEREMONY INDULGED IN

Senator Penrose Gets  
Chief Credit for Passage  
of Famous Measure.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Washington, Sept. 3.—The emergency eight-hour bill, passed by Congress under duress in order to avert the railroad strike that had been set for tomorrow morning, is now a law. President Wilson signed it early this morning in the drawing room of his private car at the Union Station.

Meanwhile, ten thousand curious messages in a weird code had been scattered throughout the country telling every brotherhood trainman the fight had been won. A few minutes after the President had written "Approved, Sept. 3, 1916," at the end of the important document, at 9:35 o'clock, Rudolph Forster, the executive clerk at the White House, telephoned the news to Austin B. Garretson, the union spokesman. It was all over then but the shouting, and locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen are not wont to indulge in much of that.

### Penrose Gets the Credit.

It is interesting to note, though, now that the country has been rescued—by the nick of time, some might say—that the one man who had perhaps a larger share than any other in making possible the passage of the bill in time to avert the threatened strike was Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

Senator Penrose voted against the bill with the rest of the Republicans in the upper house, excepting Senator La Follette, but it was Senator Penrose who, by skillful party management and discreet diplomacy, prevented any filibustering that probably would have delayed the vote until it was too late to stop the strike.

Another feature of the final stages of the controversy that was overlooked in the excitement of the last few days was the fact that the railroad men lost more by the enactment of the law by Congress than they would have lost by accepting the original settlement proposal advanced by President Wilson. How much this will mean in money it is difficult to estimate, but it can be readily seen that it amounts to considerable when it is understood that thousands of employees not considered by the President's plan are included under the new law.

### Other Employees to Organize.

Railroad officials and union chiefs realize, furthermore, that one of the most certain effects of yesterday's action was the movement of one million and a quarter railroad employees who are not members of the four great brotherhoods to organize to better themselves. Austin B. Garretson said to-day that it might as well be realized now as ever that events of the last few weeks cannot mean anything else but that these other employees will receive a powerful incentive to pattern after the organized fellows.

President Wilson acted to make the eight-hour bill a law on scheduled time. The train bearing his private car Federal from Philadelphia, on his return from the notification ceremony at Shadow Lawn yesterday, rolled into the Union Station at 7:10. The President was due to leave again three hours later for a speaking engagement at Hagerstown, Md., where he accepted, on behalf of the government, the humble birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Consequently he elected not to return to the White House for that brief time, and had the bill brought to the car by Mr. Forster.

### Signing a Simple Affair.

The signing of this momentous piece of legislation, the passage of which had caused mental anguish to more than a few seasoned legislators, was a simple, unceremonious affair. The only

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## GREEK KING YIELDS; MAY ENTER WAR

In View of Rumania's  
Stand, He Leans  
to Allies.

## NEW CABINET TO AID ENTENTE

Grants Demand of Britain  
and France for Tele-  
graph Lines.

London, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Athens states that King Constantine has informed the Ministers of the Entente Allies that, as a result of the entry of Rumania into the war, he is disposed to reconsider the Greek policy.

Athens, Sept. 2.—A policy of full co-operation by Greece with the Entente Allies under a coalition Cabinet, as a preliminary to active intervention, has apparently been decided on. The new plan involves the indefinite postponement of the elections and the continuance of Zaimis as Premier, with the support of Venizelos.

The Greek government, it is understood, has decided to agree to demands of Great Britain and France for full control of the posts and telegraphs, to prevent information reaching their enemies, and to the expulsion of Baron von Schenk and sixty of his adherents who have been working in the interests of the Teutons. There are indications that the Allies will also ask to be allowed to use the Piræus as a base for the supplying of the western wing of the army in the Balkans, and that this will be permitted.

### Events Move Rapidly.

Events are moving very rapidly toward an early announcement of a most important change in the attitude of Greece. Already Venizelos and anti-Venizelos newspapers that for a year have been accusing each other of treachery are beginning to preach unity in the face of the national crisis. Ex-Premier Venizelos has declared his full confidence in Premier Zaimis, the only difference hitherto separating them being the latter's insistence on holding the elections at this juncture. In such event Venizelos threatened to resign from the elections.

### Demand of Allies.

Representatives at Athens of Great Britain and France this evening presented to the Greek government a note demanding control over the Greek posts and telegraphs and insisting on the deportation from Greece of agents of the Central Powers. The note reads as follows:

"By order of their governments the undersigned ministers of France and Great Britain have the honor to bring the following communication to the attention of the Greek government: 'First—The two Allied governments, having from a sure source learned that their enemies receive information in divers ways and notably through the agency of the Greek posts and telegraphs, demand the control of the posts and telegraphs, including the wireless system. 'Second—Enemy agents employed in corruption and espionage must immediately leave Greece not to return until the conclusion of hostilities. 'Third—Necessary measures have been taken against such Greek subjects as rendered themselves guilty of complicity in the above mentioned corruption and espionage.'"

### German U-Boat Sunk.

Ships of the Entente Allied fleet sank a German submarine this morning off Phalero. It is claimed by Entente

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## Air Raider, Hit, Drops on London Like Comet

Zeppelin Plunging to Earth in Flames, After Shell Finds Mark, Thrills City's Millions, Who Cheer as Airship's Crew Meets Death.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, Sept. 3.—London has been gunning a long time for the big-gest birds in the world, and early this morning she got one. It was one of the nocturnal monsters that hover high above peaceful homes, now and then tossing off a ball of fire or some other death-dealing missile—a Zeppelin.

Thirteen of the monsters took part in the most dangerous and elaborate raid yet made. Only three succeeded in getting over London, the rest bombing with little effect towns and cities along the east coast. As usual, many of the bombs fell into the sea, and the total casualties were very small compared to the effort put forth. So far only two deaths and thirteen injured, including two children, have been reported. None of the casualties was in the metropolitan district of London. Full reports from the country have not yet been received.

The quarry of London's guns came to earth in a little hamlet north-west of the city. It fell in an open field, and early risers, or those who had not returned to bed after being awakened about 2 in the morning, were greeted by the sight of the greatest trophy of the air as the stricken ship, like some prehistoric reptile, lay stretched out, singed and charred.

The quiet country lanes leading through the pleasant fields and neat hedgerows to the spot where the wreck had fallen soon resembled the roads on Long Island on the morning of a Vanderbilt Cup race. Motors dashed along regardless of the restrictions on the use of petrol. Market wagons lumbered by, filled with entire families. Bicyclists and pedestrians slid and plodded through the rain and mud. Thousands and thousands tramped the weary miles to see what remained of the creature which a few

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## TEUTONS DRIVE INTO RUMANIA

They Force Border  
Patrol with Heavy  
Loss.

London, Sept. 3.—Germany's counter-attack on Rumania has been launched by an invasion of Bulgarian and German troops into the Dobruja, Rumania's sea province. The invasion, Berlin reports, has been made somewhere along the border, between the Danube and the Black Sea, the Rumanian frontier guards being thrown back with heavy losses.

This invasion, military experts here believe, is intended to prevent, or at least to meet on Rumanian soil, the attack which Russia is expected to throw against Bulgaria from this quarter. The passage of Russian troops through the province has been going on for nearly a week, and it is not thought that the invaders can go far before running into this army.

In the meantime the Rumanian and Allied successes are continuing apace. The rest of the Balkan front. The news comes almost entirely from Teuton sources. A dispatch from Zurich says that Orsova, the city that guards the famous Iron Gates of the Danube, has been evacuated by the Austrians after fierce fighting.

### Berlin Admits Withdrawal.

Berlin had already admitted that as a result of five days' battle the troops had been withdrawn to the western bank of the Czerna River, on which Orsova stands. If the city, too, has been lost, the southern end of the line which Austria had prepared and expected to hold has been cut loose, and she faces the danger of being rolled back out of all Transylvania.

Near Hermannstadt the Austrians are also in full retreat, and the armies are in contact in the mountains to the north, the Austrian forces here also falling back. Near Zborov Vienna claims to have repulsed all attacks, but the loss of the Ploska height, southeast of Zielona, is admitted from Berlin. This loss will be a severe one, as it helps to give the Russians a clear passage through the Carpathians and to strengthen the junction of their lines with the Rumanian.

### Russians Also Claim Success.

Petrograd also reports successes south of Rafailov, and at other points in the Carpathians, all aiding in this movement. Along the southern Balkan front General Sarail has again begun to exert pressure, and the Bulgarian attacks against the Serbs have been beaten back. There was heavy artillery fire and raiding, apparently to see whether Bulgaria had weakened her defenses, near the Struma and along Lake Doiran. Vienna reports the repulse of an Italian raid going north from Avlona, after two days' fighting. Fifty thousand Germans have arrived in Transylvania to stiffen the Austrian line. The fact that Germany, in her present straits, has spared even this handful for this purpose shows how desperate are the efforts she is making and how serious the loss of this line will be.

The importance of cutting off the Balkans is being more and more emphasized here. In a remarkably frank article published to-day Ashmead Bartlett, discussing the Balkan situation, says: "The critical, decisive period of the war can hardly be reached before the spring of 1917. It is all-important that when that hour arrives Russia should be able to throw in every available man and gun. That is only possible if we can keep her supplied."

### Salonica the True Base.

"Where is our line of communication during the winter? Only through the ice-bound port of Archangel. The true base for supplying the Russian armies is the Balkan situation."

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## WIN ON FRONT OF SIX MILES; TAKE 3,000 MEN

Joint Attack Clears  
Guillemont and  
Clery.

By Cable to The Tribune

London, Sept. 3.—Advancing along a front of six miles north of the Somme the French and British forces to-day struck their greatest blow in weeks at the enemy.

The powerful joint attack won for the Allied forces the villages of Clery, Le Forest, Guillemont and part of Ginchy; extended their lines nearly half a mile at every point and brought them to the very outskirts of Comblès, and swept in nearly 8,000 prisoners.

The attack was one of the most violent made in the two months of fighting on this front and far more than evened the score for the small German gains won in the counter offensive of last week.

### Allies Attack on All Fronts.

With this attack the Allies are again on the offensive on all fronts, and the respite which the Germans had while the Rumanian question was being settled is ended. At a time when the Austro-German armies are being driven from their vital positions on the Iron Gates of the Danube and Germany has sent 50,000 men to attempt to stem the tide and avert disaster, Russia, Italy, and now Britain and France, have again applied the pressure which had proved too much even before the Rumanian battle began.

### Only Along a Part of the Southern

Balkan front is the pressure still slight. Germany, again, cannot hope to draw troops from any front to meet the need at another, without risking grave disaster.

### The latest Allied success in the

Somme region carries the British front 500 yards east of Guillemont, from Ginchy to Falfemont Farm, while it extends the French lines almost on top of Comblès and as much as half a mile east of their former positions in the district between Comblès and Clery.

The German guns now threaten Comblès from the west, south and east. In a few days no forces will be able to live within the shell-torn ruins of that town.

### Peronne Threat Increased.

By capturing Clery the Franco-British troops together have accomplished what the French alone found too difficult a task. French soldiers had entered Clery before, but counter assaults, pressed with a vigor which seems to have left the Germans of late, always succeeded in turning them out again. With the town permanently in their possession Peronne cannot much longer withstand the pressure to which it will be exposed from the north.

Ginchy was hardly able either to resist the pressure which the British hold will expose the German defenders to, and critics here look for the complete occupation of the village within a day or two. It seems certain that the British will be able to hold Guillemont now against all counter assaults.

Thus the grip which the Allies have obtained on the German second line is being turned against them. From now on the Allied push should win increasingly greater victories along the whole front, possibly smashing through the enemy's defenses for a real drive on Bapaume before the winter sets in.

### Germans Surrendering.

The capture of so many prisoners by the Allies and the turning of the tide regarded here as highly significant. Observers believe that it indicates either one of two things: that the Allied attack is showing a power such as has never been realized before, or that the German soldiers, weary of the battle, are again surrendering in large numbers without offering whole-hearted resistance. Reports of the surrender of German troops on this front are reaching London in ever increasing numbers.

To-day's operations by the Allies were not confined to the Somme front. Simultaneously with the great drive to their west, Haig's troops in the Thiepval region extended their lines near the Mouquet Farm and along the Ancre, while Petain's forces before Verdun and west fresh advances in the neighborhood of Fleury. The Germans also returned to their attacks in this sector, launching spirited assaults at Vaux and Chateau. At all but one point they were hurled back with heavy losses. Three hundred prisoners fell into French hands in these engagements.

## Day's Official Reports on Somme Offensive

Paris, Sept. 3.—To-night's official statement reads:

North of the Somme, after artillery preparation, French infantry, in conjunction with the British army, attacked shortly before midday the German positions on a front of about six kilometres (three and three-quarter miles), reaching from the region north of Maurepas to the river, with remarkable dash, against which the re-